



# Addresses

*delivered at the*

Dedication of the heroic bronze statue

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN --- THE HOOSIER YOUTH"

SEPTEMBER 16, 1932

*Entrance plaza of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company  
Fort Wayne, Indiana*



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2013

# Program



## THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES

*Plaza of The Lincoln National Life Building*

12:30 — 1:30 P. M.



- Band Selection—"The Stars and Stripes Forever".....Thaviu and his band
- Invocation.....Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo  
*Dr. Sizoo is pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., the church Lincoln attended while President.*
- Solo—"The Star Spangled Banner".....Cyrena Van Gordon  
*Madame Van Gordon is a member of the Chicago Civic Opera Company*
- Address.....Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo  
*Dr. Sizoo brought a personal message from Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln*
- Presentation.....Arthur F. Hall  
*Mr. Hall, President of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, introduced Mr. Paul Mansbip, sculptor of the heroic bronze statue.*
- Unveiling.....Arthur Fletcher Hall, III  
*Master Hall is the great-great-grandson of Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury under Abraham Lincoln.*
- Band Selection—"America".....Thaviu and his band
- Presidential Salute of Twenty-one Guns.....  
.....National Rifle Corps of American Legion
- Address.....The Honorable James E. Watson  
*Senator Watson brought a personal message from President Hoover.*
- Dedicatory Address.....The Honorable Arthur M. Hyde,  
Secretary of Agriculture of the United States
- Solo.....Cyrena Van Gordon
- Band Selection.....Thaviu and his band
- Floral tribute.....Boy Scouts of America  
*Daniel C. Beard, National Scout Commissioner, officiated.*

# Principal Addresses

Invocation ..... *Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo*

**G**OD of the nations, God of our fathers and our God, we thank Thee that in times of crises when the resources of men shrivel, the resources of God are unfolded.

There is a Hand which no despair can shorten; there is a Surety which no storm can beat down; there is a Light which no darkness can dim. We thank Thee that Thou hast vindicated to our nation the assurance that the people who put their trust in Thee shall never be put to shame.

On this day and in this solemn hour, we pause to thank Thee for the memory of one of those whom Thou didst raise up to the nation in a time of stress and darkness. For the humbleness of his spirit; for his breadth of tolerance; for his love of right; for his willingness to endure; for his unfaltering faith in an unfailing God, we give Thee thanks.

Grant that this monument of his early years may ever bear witness to these things for this and for all generations. Give us to believe that Thou hast a Lincoln for every crisis, yesterday, today and tomorrow. For this we pray, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.



Address ..... *Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo*

**M**R. CHAIRMAN, ladies and gentlemen:

I am not unmindful of the privilege of sharing with you this significant occasion, and for that privilege I pause to express my grateful thanks.

I have the high honor too, of bringing to this occasion a personal message of greeting from Mrs. Mary H. Lincoln. She has asked me to say:

"I regret that it is not possible for me to be present at the unveiling and dedication of a statue of 'Abraham Lincoln, the Hoosier youth.' I am glad to express to the officials of the insurance company and the many others who, I doubt not, will take part in the ceremony, my interest in all that has been done by the Company to honor the memory of my husband's father. I know, too, the natural pride my husband would have taken in this monument. I can but add that to all who hear you, I extend my cordial greetings and good wishes. Very sincerely yours, MARY H. LINCOLN."

There is something impressive about a business enterprise naming itself after one who in this state came to early manhood and later became the savior of his country, a man whom God gives to the world but once in five hundred years, Abraham Lincoln.

You have made a great contribution to citizenship, not only in the spirit of service which prompts your Company, but in holding before the people of the land the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln. Today you unveil and dedicate the statue of his youth. It is more than the unveiling of a bit of bronze, glorious and beautiful in its design and execution. What you really do is to remind the nation of some of those forces by which he came to high nobility and achievement. The nation stands today in breath-taking need of their re-emphasis.

\* \* \* \* \*

Lincoln traveled the road of lowliness. He was born in obscurity and reared in poverty. He saw the light of day in an alley of Elizabethtown on the edge of Nolen's Creek in Kentucky. When he was born no doctor came, and in the afternoon a neighbor walked three miles to make tea for the mother and to wrap the child in a red flannel blanket, the only nursing Abraham Lincoln ever had until he died. His home was a four-walled enclosure fourteen feet square. Next to the door they cut an opening in the cabin, stretched over it a skin, and called it a window. It was a trackless, bookless, and neighborless world.

Then the family trekked to Pigeon Creek in Indiana where they settled upon a clearing, building for their home a three-walled enclosure with a mud floor. They labored for eleven years to pay off one-half of the indebtedness upon their place.

Until he went to Congress he had never seen the inside of a high school. At the age of twenty-three he said, "My most useful instrument which I have wielded is an ax."

When he became candidate for the state legislature he began his first campaign address thus: "I was born and have ever remained in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy friends to recommend me. If the good people in wisdom see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointment to be very much chagrined." When a newspaper man asked him for something of the story of his life, he replied, "My life is the short, simple annals of the poor."

So lowly was he that when he came to Washington a few days before the inauguration he had but few friends outside of office seekers, and social Washington determined that Mary Lincoln should never crash the gate of their aristocracy. There never lived a man who was surrounded by elements so destined to defeat high purpose as Abraham Lincoln.

God has a way of using such spirits. In the history of the world it is the lowly whom He has called to leadership and responsibility. A river boatman becomes the leader of a great cause; the son of a government clerk He makes the founder of a new expression of Christian faith; a tender of sheep on the hillsides of Gilboa becomes the stabilizer of a war-wearied nation; a rail-splitter on the Sangamon He makes the savior of the Union. The lowly of the earth have been its inheritors.



That voice of Lincoln speaks today. Could he walk among us it would be to make a plea for lowliness. What we shall eat and drink and wherewithal shall we be clothed, has become to many people their only concern in life. Take material things away from them and the very motive of living seems lost. We have confused fame with notoriety, success with applause, starlight for footlights, lathe and plaster for marble, husks for wheat. Fine raiment, rich food, soft couches—life does not turn on these. We have come to say that poverty breeds crime, and have apparently forgotten that out of poverty God has brought the leaders, the thinkers, the poets, and the saviors of the world.

The power that was Rome has fallen away, the glory that was Greece has faded, the wealth of Phoenicia has perished with its ships in the sea, the pleasure that was Babylon has fallen with its empire, but the paths of the lowly shine more brightly to the perfect day. Do not be afraid of hard times. Through these the rebirth of our better selves shall come.



## The Presentation.....*Arthur F. Hall*

FELLOW-TOWNSMEN, Visitors and Guests:

This is a proud moment for those who have labored to create a monument worthy of the personality whom it memorializes, worthy of the contribution the great state of Indiana made to the early development of that personality, and worthy of the great nation to which that personality gave a new birth.

It was indeed a labor of love, for we have all been imbued with the spirit of that heroic figure who, though almost divine in his attributes, was human to the core.

Of the making of statues there is no end. It was not our desire simply to erect another memorial to Lincoln, to add to the vast number that now exist. We desired, rather, to produce a memento that would take first rank with the best and that would personify Lincoln in that part of his life least familiar to the world.

We were fortunate in finding a sculptor of world-wide renown, famed for his ability to evoke the spiritual qualities of his subject. We found him further qualified by a sympathetic understanding of the man Lincoln. It was this understanding that was to stir the wings of imagination and inspire the work you are about to behold.

The sculptor has given us an interpretation, fired with fine feeling, of Lincoln as a lad of the Indiana soil, vigorous and virile, eager for wisdom and knowledge, shaping his dreams and budding ambitions, the pioneer Hoosier boy in the making of the man.

The man whose artistic skill and deep insight have given us a masterpiece is here. Ladies and gentlemen, I take the privilege of bringing you face to face with the sculptor, Mr. Paul Manship, of New York. Mr. Manship—

In bringing to life a new Lincoln, our Foundation reaches another milestone in its progress of research into the complete history of our heroic president. Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that authentic details in the early history of some of our most celebrated men are often hidden behind a veil of mystery or dispute, even within a short period after death. The details of Lincoln's history are too precious to us to permit them to become shrouded in the haze of mythology. It is the mission of the Foundation to clarify knowledge of the man Lincoln, to replace the missing threads in the tapestry of Lincoln history.

It is a matter of rejoicing for our Foundation that in the presentation of this statue to the world we are not only offering a majestic memorial and a fine work of art, but are fulfilling a vow made to ourselves when the descendants of Lincoln gave sanction to us of the use in our business of the glorious name once on every lip and now a household word.

This monument is only one token of how we accept our duty to the memory of Lincoln. The work of the Foundation goes on, to perpetuate the admiration, respect, and reverence of mankind for a sublime character.

And now we are prepared to lift the veil. Who shall have the honor? Lincoln, himself a man of history, as president surrounded himself with men who also made history. Amongst the members of his cabinet was Hugh McCulloch, first Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury under three different presidents. The five-year-old lad who is to lift the veil is the grandson of the speaker, the great-grandson of the the Chairman of the Board, and the great-great-grandson of Hugh McCulloch. I present to you now Arthur Fletcher Hall, the third, of a line direct from Lincoln's Cabinet, who will unveil to the world—

*Paul Manship's Masterpiece,*  
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN—THE HOOSIER YOUTH"



## The President's Message.....Read by Hon. James E. Watson

*The White House*  
*Washington*

*September 1, 1932.*

"I AM deeply interested to learn of the unveiling and dedication of the Paul Manship statue of 'Abraham Lincoln—the Hoosier Youth.' Such a memorial of the great President is singularly appropriate in the state in which he spent so much of his boyhood, the state which contributed so greatly to develop his powers of mind and spirit at their most sensitive stage.

"And, as every fresh study of his life reveals new lessons of encouragement to a noble and fruitful use of every boy and girl's natural endowment of these powers, it is a true service to the Nation to maintain institutions which, like the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation, are dedicated to the continuous study of the great President's career.

"The ever-growing appreciation of Abraham Lincoln's character and of his immortal service, not only in preserving the Union, but in adding to its loftier ideals, is a wholesome sign of the fundamental soundness of the national character and of the people's steadfast devotion to the highest principles of life and government."

(Signed) *Herbert Hoover.*

*~ ~ ~*  
Dedicatory Address ..... *Honorable Arthur M. Hyde*

IT IS fitting that Indiana, which was the theater of his youth, should memorialize Lincoln. It is fitting, too, that at this spot where were spent the formative years of his young manhood should be gathered the great collection of Lincolniana which is dedicated perpetually to the free use of the public. Indiana, and the nation, should be proud and grateful that the great life insurance company which bears his name should divert a part of its resources to the discovery of larger knowledge of his life, and the perpetuation of his service. How truly they have said, "Americans owe a debt of gratitude to Abraham Lincoln which can never be repaid except in the veneration of his name and emulation of his character."

So far as I am aware, this is the only statue of Lincoln which portrays him as a young man. This, too, is a great gain. From a contemplation of the form and face of the youth portrayed here, and a comparison of these rude accoutrements with the towering Lincoln of deathless fame, the youth of our land may draw courage and determination to bend their lives too, to the service of mankind and their country.

The life of Abraham Lincoln is the epic of Americanism. From it, mothers gather hope for the future of their children. In it, the youth of our land see equality of opportunity. Because of it, there is no boy or girl in all America so poor or so wretched in birth or in surroundings but may dream of the loftiest attainment. The life and achievements of Abraham Lincoln is the guaranty of their opportunity.

The surroundings of his birth were almost as miserable as The Manger. The influences of his youth were deadening. Almost wholly untutored, he made himself master of logic, language, and law. Unskilled in statecraft, he afforded to his nation a leadership so wise and firm, but withal so gentle, as to preserve its integrity in the hour of its supreme need. Conforming to no establishment of religion, he nevertheless rendered, in the name of God, a greater service to humanity than that rendered by any other man of his century. Almost entirely undisciplined from without, his life was ordered from within by the sternest code of duty to the loftiest ideal of service.

He was a failure often. His defeats were many. Nevertheless out of grinding poverty, out of hard conditions, out of failure and defeat, he built a character so wise and patient, but so majestic and enduring, that the passing years



do not magnify its proportions, and the declining sun of each new day does but gild it with greater glory.

No life in history more ennobles the common man. He incarnated the Christian ideal of service. He was the physical embodiment of that spirit of equality, of that love of ordered liberty, and of that self-discipline which are the fundamental tenets of Americanism. Indeed, as the passage of time strips from him the pettiness of his beginnings, the sordidness of his surroundings, and the base passions amid and against which he struggled, his life stands forth as the apotheosis of the common man, the great epic of American equality and opportunity.

To the donors of the statue which we dedicate today, the whole of the American people stand in debt. Here in bronze is Lincoln, the young man. Here stands the rail-splitter in the full vigor of young manhood, clad in buckskin and homespun, his ax for the moment forgotten, the finger of one hand marking the place in the book, while the other hand strays in sympathetic understanding to the head of his dog, and his thoughts wander to the mountain peaks of aspiration, of inspiration, and of hope.

In this face the artist has caught the rugged honesty as well as the innate modesty of the youth who two years later was to announce himself as a candidate for the Legislature of Illinois in these words:—

"I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

Thus in his first political utterance Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a national viewpoint, evidenced the rare ability to see the nation whole, recognized that state lines have no part in a national financial system, and espoused the cause of free labor to protection just as he later espoused the right of slave labor to freedom.

Few statements ever made by mortal man has been more persistently misinterpreted than Lincoln's famous phrase at Gettysburg—"government of the people, by the people and for the people." That phrase has been bent from its true meaning to serve the advocate of pure democracy, the purpose of the demagogue, and of the radical. It is frequently the catchword of those who believe that somehow the Government owes them a living without effort on their part. That phrase is often in the mouths of legislative blocs which seek to emphasize a minority class interest at the expense of the common good.

That Lincoln was a great humanitarian requires no demonstration. That he was a firm believer in Constitutional Government requires only the reading of his speeches, and that he believed in rule by the majority for the benefit of the whole nation, rather than by minority blocs, requires only one question

from his political faith—"A majority held in constraint by Constitutional checks and limitations," he said, "is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy and despotism."

Abraham Lincoln was no visionary upon the rights of men. He loved America and the American Constitution because they throw open the door of equal opportunity. But the individual, in Lincoln's philosophy, who was offered the opportunity was equally held to the duty of accepting it to the extent that his industry, his intelligence, and his merits entitled him.

"The writers of the Declaration of Independence did not mean," said Lincoln, "to declare that all men are equal in all respects. They have defined in what respects they did consider all men created equal—equal with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all men were actually then enjoying that equality, nor, that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. They had no such power. They meant simply to declare the right, so that enforcement of it might follow as fast as the circumstances might permit."

Nor can the radical gain comfort from any honest interpretation of Lincoln's philosophy. There is meat for reflection to those who would subvert our system, in the calm statement of the President who grew out of the rail splitter here depicted as a youth: "Property is the fruit of labor, is a positive good in the world. \*\*\*\*\*Let not him who is houseless strive to pull down the house of another but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus, by example, assuring that his son shall be safe when he builds it."

The lives of really great men, and their political and social creeds forever stand as beacons to guide the footsteps of those who come after them. From the record of the deeds of such men, and from their reactions upon the social structure of their time, we of the present draw our most valuable lessons. The times may be different; the problems may be diverse; the eternal principles remain.

During the great Civil War Lincoln stood upon the watch tower of the nation, beholding its soil drenched in the blood of brother drawn by brother, himself the subject of bitter criticism, his motives misinterpreted, his policies challenged, his Administration branded a failure. Although they stood in the presence of the most towering leadership the world possessed, men cried aloud for another leader. Through it all, there came from Lincoln no word of complaint. Tried in the thrice-heated furnace of hard circumstance he maintained a calm devotion to duty, an unremitting bending of himself to his tasks, an unswerving adherence to his policy of saving the Union and its people.

By some mysterious wizardry of art, the artist has woven into the boy face of this statue the lines and moods of the reverence and the faith of the man who was to be tried in the crucible of war and of national travail, and after four years, could still say:—

"Yet if God wills that 'this mighty scourge of war' continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether'."

That statement is the outpouring of a great soul, tried and proved by hard circumstances, but sustained by a calm, unshakable faith in the unseen power which upheld his arm and spirit. To this nation today,—emerging from the abyss of depression and distress into which war and its inevitable aftermath have irresistibly plunged it, the mere recital of that expression of the faith of Lincoln should come as a re-baptism of hope and courage. From the materialism, the excesses, and the false gods of yesterday let us turn to the ideals of Lincoln; let us turn to the ideal of equality as expressed in the Declaration of Independence; to the only true sovereign of a free people as defined in our Constitution. With Lincoln, let us "recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures and proved by all history that those nations only are blest whose God is the Lord."



## Other Program Features

### SECOND ANNUAL LINCOLN STUDENTS' LUNCHEON

2:00 P. M.

Samuel M. Foster, Chairman of the Board presiding.

Invocation by the Most Rev. John F. Noll, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of Fort Wayne.

The following speakers were heard:

Ida M. Tarbell, foremost Lincoln biographer.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, President of Illinois Historical Society.

Dr. W. A. Evans, Chicago Tribune.

Evans Woollen, President, Indiana Historical Society.

Hon. Logan Hay, President, Abraham Lincoln Association.

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director, The Lincoln National Life Foundation.

Franklin B. Mead, Executive Vice-President, The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.

Paul Manship, sculptor.

Benjamin Wistar Morris, Architect.

At 3:00 p. m. a special program for the school children of Fort Wayne was held. Daniel C. Beard, National Scout Commissioner, Robert G. Rayburn, National prize winning boy orator, and Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo spoke. Meeting was presided over by Merle J. Abbett, Superintendent of Fort Wayne schools.

## Lincoln the Man.....Ida M. Tarbell

*Miss Tarbell, foremost Lincoln biographer, delivered this talk on "Lincoln the Man" at the second annual Lincoln Students' Luncheon September 16, 1932.*

I COUNT it a privilege and an honor to have the opportunity to congratulate Paul Manship and the Lincoln Foundation on the statue we are dedicating here today. It is the truest, as it is the most beautiful concept of Abraham Lincoln as a youth yet given this country.

Until now that youth has been the victim of over-much pitiless and unimaginative realism. Mr. Manship has stripped away the sordid and ugly details under which the real boy was all but buried, and by his simple, noble, truthful art has given us a Hoosier youth in whom we can see the man we know.

Here you have a son of the Republic, one who early dreamed its dream. Freedom for all men to be secured by the union of all men was the substance of Abraham Lincoln's faith. He put it into simple terms—the right of all men to eat the bread they earn. Coupled with that right was the responsibility to earn the bread they eat. As he saw the Republic there was no place in it either for slave or for parasite. This faith illuminated his thoughts, shone through the words with which he clothed it, so that they live today—the most perfect expressions of democracy's dream the world knows. His words are simple, natural, like the man.

And what a man he was. To begin with, a good worker; his hand always on his ax. "A good worker is so rare," Ralph Waldo Emerson commented, watching Lincoln with keen eye. Chiefly he labored to get at the core of his thoughts, and reaching it to preserve it in words, clear as light—no mistake in their meaning.

Labor, hardship, deprivation never clouded the kindliness of his nature. The man was friendly, easy to go to. The child, the youth, the man, sought him instinctively for help, counsel, companionship. Even in his lifetime this friendliness became a legend. Let a man be helped out of trouble, a child comforted, a youth set straight, and the doer unknown—it was Lincoln who did it.

His humor took on early this legendary quality—wise and witty comment—good stories—if the source was unknown, were his. Before his death, scores of which he probably never had heard were gathered into books; his name put to them. He was the universal friend—the universal humorist.

This friendliness, this humor, were so much a part of him that no burden, no sorrow, could check their natural flow. And he had no stronger allies in the dreadful days of the Civil War.

He knew his mind at the start of that tragedy. Had one purpose—to save the Union—since through union alone can man realize the oldest and noblest



of his dreams—freedom to think and speak his own thoughts—find and follow the way of life for which he is suited. But this task must be done with men—all sorts of men. He saw early that he must not ask of them what was not in them to give. He must find what each could do; he must even, as he once said, use the meanness of men for the public good.

Men might fool him for a time, but never long. His insight into motives was uncanny. He sensed the contempt in which many a man held him on first sight—sensed jealousy—intrigue—treachery—and again and again outwitted them—established himself but kept his victory to himself. These men were necessary to the country. They were great men though they might not believe in his fitness, accept his judgments. With rare and unselfish humility and understanding he endured more than once the wrath of the country for losses, failures for which he was not responsible, rather than weaken popular faith in the man responsible.

Incredible his patience. It was the wisdom of the Hoosier youth who had learned and accepted the laws of nature, had learned that victory is a harvest which takes time; that haste and violence delay, and may destroy it.

So he could be patient, and as the years, with their torturing sorrows went by, he learned what was not easy for him—natural satirist and lampooner that he was—to speak no harsh or bitter word of any man, which meant he must think no harsh or bitter thought. Before the end he came to that supreme self-conquest.

"The things with which I deal are too great for malice," he told Horace Greeley.

There you have the best of him—the supreme thing he had learned in his long years of travail. When with victory in sight he asked the country to face it, "with malice towards none, with charity for all," he was but putting into words what he had come to believe to be the final, highest wisdom in man's relation with his fellows.



## Lincoln in Bronze .....Franklin B. Mead

*Mr. Mead, Executive Vice-President of the Company, delivered this talk on the Manship bronze at the Second Annual Lincoln Students' Luncheon, September 16, 1932. He spoke for the Statue Committee.*

PAUL Manship, in the creation of the Boy Lincoln, has attained a signal achievement. He had no precedent, either photographic or plastic; in fact, he had, as far as I know, none for a work of this sort in the entire history of sculpture—no precedent except the previous accomplishment of his own technique.



Although the artist has subtly suggested Lincoln's early environment, his later physiognomy, and even the melancholy expression which was so characteristic of him throughout his life, one must not judge this work merely as a representation of Lincoln; rather must it be viewed as a representation of Serious and Ambitious Youth of All Time.

It is symbolic of Youth, of Innocence, of Health, of Strength, mental and physical, of Curiosity as to the Future. This has been rendered with charm and truth; with beauty and perfection of attitude. It is natural to imagine its remaining comfortably and harmoniously in its present appropriate site forever.

Manship has thus, with consummate skill, achieved this idea in a purely fanciful work and embodied it in a conception of Lincoln as a boy. It is MORE than a statue of Lincoln—it is a great work of art apart from any conception of Lincoln.

In the Golden Age of Athens, the ordinary citizen in the street is reputed to have had a complete and spontaneous appreciation of the artistic treasures in that city, a city which has never since been equalled in its contribution to literature and art. We have had the statue uncovered from time to time and I have made it a point to test its effect upon passersby of all types, and have found that it gives the keenest enjoyment to them all. Surely, no greater tribute can be given to any work, which at the same time meets the critical test of the connoisseur.



## The Statue

**History** It has long been the desire of the officials of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company to honor, with a suitable memorial, the man after whom the Company is named. In view of this fact, provisions were made by the designers of The Home Office building in 1920 for the erection of a statue of Lincoln.

As the formative years of Lincoln's life were spent in Indiana, from age seven until twenty-one, it was decided to erect a statue depicting Lincoln as a Hoosier youth.

Situated as it is at the entrance of the beautiful Home Office building of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, directly across from the new United States Post Office and Courthouse, the setting for the heroic bronze statue, "Abraham Lincoln—The Hoosier Youth," is one of the most beautiful in the city due to the splendid architecture of the surrounding buildings.

# Specifications of Statue

Height	Total	Material
Figure of Lincoln 12 feet 6 inches	22 feet from sidewalk level	Figure of Lincoln Cast bronze
Pedestal 6 feet 7 inches (4 feet 7 inches square)	Weight Granite bases 60 tons	Medallions Cast bronze
Seat 1 foot 8 inches (13 feet square)	Pedestal and seat 14½ tons	Pedestal Polished Conway green granite
Base 1 foot 3 inches (19 feet square)	Bronze figure of Lincoln 4½ tons	Seat Polished Conway green granite
	Bronze medallions 250 pounds each	Base Rough finished granite

**The Sculptor** Paul Manship has studied in the St. Paul Institute of Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and in Paris and Rome. For his outstanding work he was awarded the Helen Burnett prize N.A.D. in 1913 and 1917, the George D. Widener memorial gold medal, the gold medal of the San Francisco Exposition, the medal of the A. I. A., the American Numismatic Society medal, and others. He has two studios—one in New York, and the other in Paris.

Mr. Manship was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1885, and is of American stock. He was awarded the commission for the statue in 1928.

## The Lincoln National Life Foundation

Much of the information of the early period of Lincoln's life so necessary to the successful completion of the statue was obtained from the Company's museum, The Lincoln National Life Foundation. This museum, dedicated on February 11, 1931, has brought together in Fort Wayne the most complete collection of historical data ever assembled in one place about any one character since the beginning of time (Biblical characters excepted).

In this library and museum are a number of very rare books and other items of historical data, especially those dealing with Abraham Lincoln's early life. In the Foundation, information and service is given to all students interested in Lincoln, and the public is at all times cordially invited to attend. All Foundation work is carried on under the supervision of its director, Dr. Louis A. Warren.

---

---

The Lincoln National Life Insurance  
Company . . . donor of the statue . . .  
"Abraham Lincoln—*the Hoosier Youth*"  
is the largest life insurance company in  
the State of Indiana and is 20th in amount  
of insurance in force of all life companies  
in the United States. Its growth, since its  
organization in 1905, constitutes a world's  
record for all life companies.

---

---